THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. First Session

Tuesday, January 10, 1860. SENATE. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 21st December, 1858,

in relation to the suspension of diplomatic re-lations with Mexico; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A large number of petitions were presented

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Pugh, instructing the resolution offered by Mr. Pagh, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the organization of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah as requires that all laws passed by the Legislatures of those Terri-tories shall a submitted to Congress for ap-

proval or rejection;
The question pending being the amendment offered by Mr. Harlan, directing said committee to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the people of each of said Territories to elect all their Territorial officers.

Mr. Green addressed the Senate at length,

in opposition to the doctrines advocated by Judge Douglas and Mr. Pugh. Vithout concluding his speech, Mr. Green

gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, and, after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Clerk stated that the pending question was on the resolution providing for a temporary Speaker.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., proceeded to address the House on the slavery question. He read from divers newspapers, speeches, and party platforms, to prove that the North is continually aggressing upon the rights and honor of the South, and said, if these aggressions do not

the South, and said, if these aggressions do not cease, the people of the South will be compelled, by every sacred principle of honor, of justice, and of self-preservation, to disrupt every tie which binds them to the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

Mr. Gartrell spoke at great length, and was frequently interrupted by interrogatories and explanations from disrepreservations.

explanations from divers members.
Mr. Edwards, of N. H., addressed the House briefly on the subject of the organization, and sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution, providing that from and after this day, on each succeed-ing day until a Speaker shall be chosen, the House will proceed to an election of that officer precisely at one o'clock, and take at least three

The resolution being objected to, Mr. Edwards moved that the parliamentary rule be so far suspended as to permit the reso ution to be received.

The Clerk decided the motion out of order. Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, who made a speech in reply to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Stokes, delivered on Saturday

After some brief remarks by Messrs. Hill Farnsworth, and Leake, Mr. Scranton, of Pa., obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Wednesday, January 11, 1860. SENATE.

Mr. Rice presented the credentials of Morton S. Wilkinson, Senator elect from Minnesota, from the fourth of March, 1859. He was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Iverson introduced a bill to amend the

act establishing the Court of Claims. Numerous bills were introduced and referred. The resolution of Mr. Pugh, which was under consideration yesterday, was again taken up, and Mr. Green resumed his remarks on the

subject of Territorial rights, answering the va-

Mr. Iverson and Mr. Green, but, before conclu-

onsideration of Executive business.

Before this motion was put, Mr. Fitch sub mitted a resolution, (which lies over until to morrow, under the rule,) that the Senate will, ceed to the election of Printer for the Thirty sixth Congress.

After the consideration of Executive busi

ness, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

Mr. Scranton said his constituents had de manded of him no pledges, and that he enjoyed ar independent position. He had twice voted for Mr. Gilmer, not that he loved Mr. Sherman less, but order more, and desired to rescue the House from its difficulties. Mr. Sherman had explained satisfactorily to him that he repudiated all sympathy for the obnoxious sentiments contained in Helper's book, He called attention to the proceedings of the

recent meeting in Luzerne county, Pa., to de-clare attachment to the Union and the Constition. 'The resolutions doubtless express the sentiments of the entire people of Pennsylvania, and condemn in strong terms aggressions on the institutions of the South, and approve the conduct of Gov. Wise in connection wit

Brown's invasion of Virginia.

Mr. Campbell endorsed the patriotic sentiments of the resolutions. The time had arrived fear of contradiction anywhere, that she has always been true, and always will be, to the Constitution and laws. His State was too great to be unjust. She had a population of on her mountains, with an iron crown on her head! She is for the Union now, and will be to the last syllable of recorded time. She will not embark in any crusade against her neigh-She repudiates the idea that any particular man cannot be lawfully, peaceably, and quietly car ried into the Presidential chair. Where would treason show its front? Who would commit the overt act? He believed the people would rise in their might to support the Constitution

He had, he said, voted for Mr. Gilmer with great pleasure, because Mr. Gilmer was for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and be cause he was the unflinching friend of protec

Mr. Campbell proceeded to show, in reply to Mr. Gartrell's remarks of yesterday, (that a single cotton crop of Georgia would almost buy the State of Pennsylvania,) that the produc tions of Pennsylvania, mineral and agricultural, in one year, was worth two hundred millions of whilst the whole entire value of the cotton crop of the South was not more than two hundred and sixty-five or two hundred and

[Mr. C. presented some interesting statistics, which we shall publish in our next.]

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, read a speech on the issues between the North and the South. The House was then called, as a preliminary

to the election of Speaker.

The House voted, with the following result Whole number of votes, 221; necessary to a choice, 111. Mr. Sherman received 108; Mr. Hamilton, 81; Mr. Gilmer, 19; Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 4; Mr. Florence, 3; scattering, 6.
Messrs. Moore, of Kentucky, and Boteler,
could not longer vote for a Democrat, as the
Democrats themselves could not concentrate

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, believing that Mr.

for that gentleman.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, replied to Mr. voted for Gilmer had voted for Mr. Hamilton, an election could have been brought within one or two of a result.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, showed wherein Mr.

Houston mistook—as Messrs. Briggs, Nixon, and Morris, of Pennsylvania, could not have been counted on for Mr. Hamilton. Besides, wanted to know where the other one or two

votes were to come from Mr. Houston named Mr. Horace F. Clark

clared, that when the proper time came they were ready and willing to take the responsibili-ty; but they would not now say what their Harris, of Maryland, refuted the remarks of Mr. Houston, and said he was not willing to

make the experiment suggested by that gentle-Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he understood

Mr. Houston's object to be to bring the election to an issue, one way or the other.

Mr. Clark, of New York, asked whether he understood the gentleman to say, that if the Anti-Lecompton Democrats would combine on Anti-Lecompton Democrats would combine on to the says that the pamphlet on the good sense of the American people, for the enforcement of all the laws.

Mr. Vallandighan, of Ohio, said he believed district in the gentleman from the Mansfield district in the gentleman to say, that if the Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to be a man of fairness and candor, and he interpreted his reply some and candor a

any national man, he (Mr. Clark, of Missouri) Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he would vote for any nominee outside of the Republican par-ty, whenever his vote could elect him.

Mr. Clark, of New York, then, after some

preliminary remarks, nominated Mr. Etheridge, f Tennessee.
Mr. Clark, of Missouri, remarked, that he did not expect the gentleman to nominate one of the South Americans less national than the rest

Mr. Adrain thought that Mr. Clark, of New York, ought at least have consulted with his few friends before he made the nomination. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, spoke of Mr. Gil-mer as a conservative and national man, and showed how he could be elected.

The voting was resumed. Whole number of

votes, 221; necessary to a choice, 111; Sher-man, 106; Hamilton, 75; Gilmer, 25. Re-mainder scattering. The House adjourned.

Thursday, January 12, 1860. SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolu-tion of the Senate, calling for information as to the unexpended balance of the amount appro-priated under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to pay the claims of certain American citizens. balance was stated at something over

\$211,000. Ordered to be printed.
Several petitions were presented, and bill

Mr. Pugh resumed his remarks on the sub mr. Fugn resumed his remarks on the sub-ject of Territorial rights, indicating his views of popular sovereignty, and reading copious extracts from the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He denied that the Dred Scott decision covered the question as to the right to hold slaves in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States. A conversational debate ensued, in which Messrs. Davis, Green, Gwin, and others, participated, as to the views of different Senators on this question.

Messrs. Douglas, Davis, Clay, Green, and

others, continued a conversational debate, relative to the soundness of Mr. Douglas's Democracy. Mr. Douglas maintained that he held the sentiments of three-fourths of the Democratic party; and if they were to be excluded for unsoundness there would not be excluded. for unsoundness, there would not be enough left to elect their candidate for the Presidency He said he had not changed on this question, but his opinions had been often avowed for twelve years, and he had been eleven times made chairman of the Territorial committee. Mr. Clingman obtained the floor, and the

HOUSE. There was but a slim attendance of members at the hour of meeting, and a call of the House

Mr. Sherman desired to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Houston, of yesterday, as reported in the Globe, to the effect—"I do not alm the agitation of the country, and save the House from the burning, withering curse and shame of putting in the Speaker's chair the gentleman from Ohio."

Mr. Sherman inquired whether Mr. Houston designed to reflect upon him personally or po-

Mr. Houston replied, that he would have sup Mr. Houston replied, that he would have supposed the gentleman would not really have propounded that question to him, for there could be no doubt as to a proper construction of the language. He did not suppose any gentleman thought he meant or intended a personal application. The gentleman had been charged with having endorsed the sentiments of the Helper book, and he had never disacons of the Helper book, and he had never

lisavowed its doctrines.

Mr. Sherman said that the resolution of Mr Clark, of Missouri, was offensive, and was favor of "popular sovereignty."

Mr. Pugh replied at length to the remarks of withdrawn he could not say anything more. Mr. Houston remarked that the gentleman could not take shelter behind the resolution. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he was actuated

by no personal hostility against Mr. Sherman he never would withdraw his resolution. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said that Mr. Clark's resolution was a block in the way of organization, and suggested that the House could be re-lieved from their difficulty by adopting the sub-stitute agreed upon by a committee of gentle-men representing the Democrats, the Southern

Opposition, and the Anti Lecomptonites.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, expressed his astonishment that such a liberty should have been taken with his resolution, as to propose a substitute therefor without consulting him. Several gentlemen explained how the substi-tute for Mr. Clark's resolution came to be

agreed upon. This substitute was subsequently read, as follows: Whereas the agitation of the slavery question is productive of no good, but of evil, to the country, and that its further discussion ought to be discountenanced by all parties: therefore, Resolved, That no man who has recommended, and still insists on, and does not now disclaim, the doctrines of the Helper book, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of the slavery question, is fit to be Speaker of this

Messrs. Clark of New York and Adrain made

some explanations.

There was now a flare-up.

Mr. Haskin wished to know whether his colleague, [Mr. Clark,] who professed to be an Anti-Lecomptonite, had endorsed that Sunday substitute. He desired to make an explanation. He wished to show the position in which his colleague stands.

Mr. Haskin was loudly called to order, and

nearly all the members rose to their feet. The Sergeant at arms was called for, and subse quently appeared, bearing his mace of office, and secured peace formally. The utmost ex-citement existed, and for a time there were apprehensions of personal collision.

Mr. Davidson, when the disorder had some what abated, gave notice that, when he again came to the Hall, he would bring his double-

barrelled gun with him. Laughter.]
Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was astonished at his friend from Louisians. He seemed disposed to make game of the House. The very best evidence members could give of their consciousdence members could give of their consciousness of self-respect was to terminate these scenes of disorder, never again to be renewed on this floor. They should act as became the dignified Representatives of a dignified people.

Mr. Hickman was willing to dispage of all the pending propositions without debate.

Mr. Clemens began to make an explanation,

to the effect that he was standing within four feet of Mr. Haskin, and after the latter's offen-sive remark, saw Mr. Haskin put his hand to

leet of Mr. Haskin, and after the latter's offensive remark, saw Mr. Haskin put his hand to his pocket to pull out a revolver. [At this point, Mr. Clemens was called to order. He said he would suspend his remarks for the present.]

Mr. Hill and others continued the debate, good order having been nearly altogether restored.

Mr. Haskin made a personal explanation as to his having a pistol in his possession, which he said had accidentally fallen to the floor while he was speaking. No one regretted the occurrence more than he did. He lived in a rather disorderly part of the city, known as English Hill, and only happened to have it with him because he was out last night till past 12 o'clock. No one who knew him would be lieve him capable of using a pistol or other arm in any but an honorable way. He had never seen the necessity of carrying arms until he came to Washington, but he had learned that there were occasions when every gentleman was armed. He did not carry the pistol for the purpose of using it in this hall—God for-bidle, but for metaction from the latter's ferror of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the prost Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the practicability of post Roads to inquire into the prost Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the prost Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the prost of money and valuable packages by the mails as will furnish greater security, and to inquire into the practicability of providing such a system for the transmission of money and valuable packages by the mails as will furnish greater security, and to inquire into the post Roads to inquire into the mand of money and valuable packages by the mails as will furnish greater security, and to inquire into the form the post Roads to inquire into the post Roads to inquire in

there were occasions when every gentleman was armed. He did not carry the pistol for the purpose of using it in this hall—God forbid!—but for protection from assault in this sometimes violent capital. He hoped the first thing they did after the organization would be to pledge every member, on his honor, to bring no weapon into the hall.

[Voices. Why not now?]

Mr. Haskin would go for it even now. He would not draw a pistol in this House, unless he were unjustly assailed.

Mr. Clark, of New York, made an explanation in regard to his remark that it was none Mr. Clark, of New York, made an explanation in regard to his remark that it was none of his colleague's business. It grew out of a misunderstanding, and he apologized for it to

the House and to his celleague.

Messrs. Robinson of Illinois, and Riggs of New Jersey, made explanations in regard to the meeting of the conference committee.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, made some humorous remarks, by way of explanation of a newspaper paragraph inisrepresenting his remarks at a caucus meeting.

Mr. Valleadishant of Ohio, said he believed

three or four weeks ago to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] to be a disavowal of the had been said, and had so stated. If he had mis understood him, if that gentleman had intended to cast any doubt upon the fact of such dis-avowal, then he (Mr. V.) certainly did not de-

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, was satisfied that no good would arise from proceeding to a ballot, and therefore moved that the House adjourn; which was agreed to. Accordingly, at ten minutes past 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Friday, January 13, 1860. The Senate was not in session.

· HOUSE. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said there were two propositions in the resolution offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri. First, that the doctrines of the Helper book are insurrectionary and hostile to the peace of the country. Was not this true, to the very letter? He asked the question. The next proposition was, that no member of this House who endorsed or recommended the doctrines and sentiments therein affirmed, is fit to be the Speaker of this House. Was not this also true to the letter? He wanted an answer. Mr. Bingham said he wished only to say to the gentleman, to the House, and to the country, that when the gentleman from Virginia denounces that book, without limitation, as an innounces that book, without limitation, as an in-cendiary production, he denounces the last will and testament of Washington, which is con-tained in that book. The resolution denounces the unanimous declaration of the Convention of Virginia in 1786. It denounces the memorable words of the distinguished Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, uttered in the Legislature of that State in 1822. State in 1832. It denounces the language of Thomas Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia. It denounces the words of the Continental Congress, when about entering upon a seven years' war, wherein it was said, in the articles of association, by the members thereof, that they held every man or community of men as enemies who were not opposed to the traffic in slaves. It denounces the Declaration of Inde-

Mr. Smith replied, that he trusted the Hous undersfood that the member from Ohio en dorsed the Helper book. Mr. Bingham. I ask the gentleman whether e repudiates these sentiments.

Mr. Smith. That is not the question.

Mr. Bingham. It is not, hey? Mr. Smith. I wish the House and country to understand that he endorses the Helper and scorn of every man who forms a part of the American Union. [Applause.] The gentleman refers to the sentiments of distinguished revo-lutionary men; many of them I do endorse; others are false in philosophy and unsound in fact. But where I make a bargain, I stand by it. The gentleman, however, makes a bargain and then spurns it. If Thomas Jefferson enter mean to say that those gentlemen (Messrs. Adrain and Clark) will vote for the Democratic candidate, but have no doubt they will.

They will, I trust, return to their first love, and framed the Constitution adjust that question?

very, what had that to do with the Federal Constitution? Did not the Convention which framed the Constitution adjust that question?

Mr. Bingham. No; the word slavery was expunged from the document.

Mr. Smith pointed to the clauses in the Constitution relating to slavery, and the rendition of fugitive slaves, and asked the gentleman from Ohio why he did not respond, in a some what percentages. what peremptory tone.

Mr. Bingham. I want the gentleman to know

am not his slave. Mr. Smith. If you were, I would make you behave better than you do now. You would get what you need. [Laughter.] Mr. Bingham. Will you let me answer in my own way, or will you direct me what to say? Mr. Smith. I will direct you to take your

seat till I get through. Mr. Bingham. I regret to find the gentle Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, said to Mr. Smith, he had not read the Helper book, nor

should he do so until ten years hence, to see what occasioned the present tempest in a teapot. Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, rose to a ques tion of privilege. He sent to the Clerk's desk

State, containing comments upon his course in voting for Mr. Maynard, and made some remarks thereon, defending his vote.

Messrs. Taylor and Bouligny, of the same State, made some remarks on the same subject.
Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he also rose to a question of privilege. He had on one occasion broken over the party lines, and voted for Mr. Gilmer, and this act had been

commented npon by a newspaper in his district, which he sent to the Clerk's desk, and desired that the article be read. desired that the article be read.

The Clerk, on receiving the paper, paused and looked puzzled, and finally announced his inability to read it. as it was printed in German.

Mr. Stevens (amid roars of laughter) said, "then T will not make any remarks upon it."

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, spoke at leugth on the subject of the organization of the House, and argued that it was the duty of the Democrats to vote for Mr. Gilmer, as the only practicable mode of bringing the contest to an end.

ticable mode of bringing the contest to an end.
Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, spoke upon the subject of the organization, and offered a resolution that the House proceed to take two more ballots, and in case no election results, o'clock, when the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected. This resolution was violently opposed by sundry members on the Democratic side, who pronounced it out of order, and declared the no vote should be taken upon it.

Without coming to a vote on any proposition the House adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, January 16, 1860.

SENATE. On motion by Mr. Sumper, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Post Of-fice and Post Roads to inquire whether the pres-ent charges on letters carried by ocean steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome operating as a check to commerce between the two hemispheres, and especially as a grievous tax upon European emigrants seeking a home in the United States, and whether something may not be done, and if so, what, to secure the her

efits of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Powell introduced a joint resolution au thorizing the president and directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company to con-struct a branch canal from a suitable point on the south side of the canal to a point in the Ohio river opposite Sand Island, sufficient to pass the largest class of steam vessels navigating the Ohio river; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion by Mr. Yulee, a resolution was adopt-

The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

A point of order was raised on Friday by Mr.
Leake, as to the admissibility of Mr. Pennington's plurality resolutions, and this morning it was passed over informally.

Mr. Underwood declared that he wanted a united South, for the South demanded nothing

Mr. Hill further explained, that this new party might draw off gentlemen from the People's party—gentlemen who, though acting with the Republicans, had shown their nationality by

oting for Mr. Gilmer.
Mr. Underwood replied, that they had shown themselves to be sectional men by voting first for Grow and then for Sherman. In conclusion, he eulogized the Democratic party, and said that if the Southern Oppositionists would unite with them, they could elect a conservative Mr. Morris, of Illinois, contended that the

President has changed his original position on the question of slavery in the Territories, and made a bid for Southern votes in the Charles-

When he had concluded, the House adjourned

Business Correspondence of the Era. Etna Mills, near Salem, Columbiana county Ohio, 1st month 5, 1860 .- Enclosed find fifteen dollars, for which please send the Era. Noth-ing has transpired for the last ten years that has half so much aroused the latent anti-slavery sentiment of the country as the disposition Virginia has made of the heroes of Harper's Ferry. Last year it was difficult to make up the usual club of subscribers; this year, by the co-operation of my friend, E. Coppock, we shall be able to send an additional club in a few days.

The remains of Edwin Coppock were inter

red in sight of where I am now writing. The funeral, which was held at the house of his uncle, was, for numbers in attendance, altogether beyond precedent in this vicinity, only a few hours having been allowed for giving notice, which was very imperfectly done. The occasion was one which will long be remembered in this community. A determination to resist the encroachments of the heartless monster, slavery, could be read in almost every countenance, strengthened by the fact, patent to the country, that had John Brown and his confederates invaded some peaceful territory, consecrated to freedom, murdered the inhabitants, destroyed their property, and forced upon them an institution abborred by all good men, hen would the very authorities who have slain them, showered upon them approbation and them a Federal appointment as a regard for their subserviency to slavery. In this light, John Brown and his associates are rewarded by the masses of the Northern people as martyrs to the cause of human freedom. And it is this view of the subject that is arousing the passive, slumbering opposition to slavery, which will be kept alive by the bombastic effusions of Southern ire-eaters and disunionists in Congress, until he approach of the next Presidential campaign, when it will assume the shape of a fixed oppo sition to the encroachments and extension of slavery, and claim no insignificant part in the election of a Republican President. Thine for the cause of freedom.

B. D. STRATTON.

Rochester Depot, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1859 .-There are some reasons why I think the Era should be sustained.

First. It is a reliable Republican paper or slave soil, supplied with strong articles upon the question of slavery by Southern men. This gives it more ready access to the Southern mind than if it were published in one of the free States. The idea is an important one; for, if slavery is to be peaceably abolished, it must be done by convincing the master that it is wrong, or unprofitable, or both, and he will hear the arguments of his neighbors with less prejudice than those more remote, and, as he

supposes, hostile to his interests.

Second. It gives its Northern readers an idea of the feeling at the South by copions ex-tracts from the Southern press. When the North knows the South, and the South understands the North, there will be more harmony of feel ing and action. The Era is a friend to both, asking them to become acquainted — a window in the great wall between freedom and slavery, through which they may see each other,

Third. It is an old pioneer. Could those terest that was felt when the first anti-slavery paper was established at Washington, how it stood like Gibraltar through the storm that threatened it, and how the friends of freedom rejoiced when they saw their efforts triumphant, they would possess at least one additional mo-

tive to give it their support.

Lastly, though not least, its literature is well chosen. The narrative of "Inklings" thrills with interest, the Romance prompts to purer notive and higher life; while the gales, (Gail's,) both of prose and poetry, come to us as refresh ing as breezes from a garden of spices.

Very truly, yours, ___ A correspondent in Kentucky sending a club of subscribers, says: "All are not quite as much opposed to the prospect of success to the Republicans as many

four political leaders would have this nation the Era is a welcome visiter—the doctrines it upholds we most heartily approve. No man,

perhaps, could supply the position occupied by the much-lamented Dr. Bailey better than its

present editor; and as long as it sustains its present high position, you may consider me for one of its subscribers and supporters. J. B. New Haven, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859 .- I have ong enjoyed the luxury of the Era, and, as to its merits as a family paper, I consider it with-out an equal, and truly wish I could see it in every family North, and even in the South it would be of incalculable worth to those that want a reliable medium of news. But what thick darkness is that that obscures the South-

ern horizon, intellectually and politically? We will hope for a better day to dawn, and for that especial reason I pray that the *Era* may live long and prosper abundantly. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1859 .- I enclose you five dollars, to pay for three copies of the Era, to be sent as directed. I have been a subscriber to the Era since the first year of its publication, and for a number of years when antislavery intelligence was at a discount in St. subscribers for my favorite paper; but, as you are sware, we are now an anti-slavery city, and have in our morning and evening newspapers strong anti-slavery articles, that a few years ago would have been counted incendiary; and however others may do without the Era, yet I cannot give it up, not forgetting that it fought bravely in a cause that then had few friends, and as a newspaper did more to bring about the concentration of thought of the people of the United States on the great evil of slavery than all others combined. Depend upon it, when the history of the present struggle shall be written, the name of Dr. Bailey will go down io posterity among those who "did what they could" to rid their country of this

great wrong. adding my testimony to the great value of the Era since the lamented death of its late editor, whose memory is precious to all the old and I trust the new abolitionists of the country, especially the former. He was equal to any and very emergency, and, with rare exceptions, his isdom was as great as his editorial ability and accomplishments. I miss his acute, calm, and philosophical editorials, of course; but still the Era has many excellences which commend it mous in the wish that its shadow—no, its light—may never be less. Such, at least, is the prayer of yours, truly,

Washington, Wayne County, Ia., Jan. 10 .- I wish you to change my paper from Mud Lick post office, North Carolina, to Greensfork post office, Indiana. Perhaps you would like to know why I have had to flee from my native State. My offence was as follows: I bought one of Helper's Impending Crisis, and loaned it to one of my neighbors; the slaveholders found it out, informed the authorities, and there was a warrant issued for my arrest. I was in-formed of the fact. I thought it would be better for my family and self to leave; so I eft my wife and three little children, and came to this State. I hope to get them here soon, where I can speak and read what I plea

Pleasantville, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Jan. 7 .-Ohio is undoubtedly in favor of Gov. Chase for the Presidency in 1860. Since the first Monday in December, the conservative men of the country have had am-ple evidence (if they never before had) to en-able them to know who are disunionists.

the loyalty to the Constitution and the Union

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

New Jersey.—The Governor's message New Jersey.—The Governor's message is about the same length as the one of last year, and shows an improved condition of the State finances, in consequence of increased revenues from the monopolies. It touches upon the prevailing excitements, condemning the fanaticism of the agitators who misrepresent public sentiment in both sections of the Union. The Governor denounces Brown's murderous demonstration at Harper's Ferry, but does not believe the Union is in any danger on account of it.

Kansas.—The Kansas Territorial Legislature was organized at Lecompton on the 3d inst., by the election of Republican officers throughout. The message of Governor Medary recommends the passage of an usury law, with adequate punishment for violation; deprecates the chartering of banks, saying that paper money, at best, is but a cheat, and demoralizing in its tendency. He remarks, that it is a source of gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the utmost peace and quiet had prevailed throughout the Territory; and, owing to the bounteous crops, the greatest plenty prevails; and though crime is not wholly extirpated, there are no longer armed gangs, ready to rob, plunder, and lay waste our Territory.

Texas.—General Houston says in his message that he had been called from the retirement of private life, to serve the people as Governor, not being the candidate of any party, but had been elected by the spontaneous will of the people. He believed it to be the great interest of the State to continue her internal improvements, and her resources developed. KANSAS.—The Kansas Territorial Legisla

ternal improvements, and her resources developed; her rivers improved for navigation where practicable, at a reasonable expense, particularly in localities where railroads were not likely to extend for many years. That it was the great policy of the State to foster and encourage education. In regard to the frontier difficulties, he said that treaties of peace should be made with the Indians; that the unfriendly tribes ought to be taught that it was to their advantage to live in peace with our settlers, and to associate in trade with them. He thought that the annuities given to the tribes in Texas should be paid to them within the limits of this State, as this would bring about a constant connection and intercourse with the people. They were more friendly with the citi-zens of Missouri and Arkansas, because they received their annuites through those States. He was in favor of having a regiment of ran-gers, to be paid by the General Government. He alluded to the difficulties on the Rio Grande, and advocated his Mexican protectorate, as the best means of giving protection to our citizens. In regard to our Federal relations, he said he did not think there was any danger to this State; that when Texas came into the Union, she knew of the antagonism between the two sections of our country, and that Texas was neutral between the North and South.

LATER FROM EUROPE—THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

Portland, Jan. 14.—The steamship Hungarian arrived here this morning. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 28th ult., but coming via Queenstown, she brings Liverpool dates by telegraph to the evening of the 29th ult. The steamship Edinburgh, from New York,

had arrived out.

The ship Herald of the Morning has been The ship Perand of the Morning has been burned at Melbourne.
The ship Potomac, from Baltimore for Africa, foundered on the 17th of November, after coming in collision with a steamer. The crew England .- The affairs of the steamship Great

Eastern Company remain in statu quo pending the arbitration between the company and Scott The ship Bleroye Castle, from Liverpool, for Australia, has been wrecked in the English by an agent of the British Government, with ty-two passengers and thirty-four crew) are supposed to have perished.

The ship Lady Franklin, from Liverpool for

ly, only one man being saved.

The Government has determined to issue to the rifle volunteers an additional number of

long Enfield rifles.

The Duke of Malakoff has arrived in London Measures have been taken to place Chatham lock yard in a thorough state of defence. London, Dec. 28.—Lord Hastings is dead.

A great riot occurred on Sunday night among the military in camp at Aldershott. Three militamen were hot dead. Six soldiers were arrested, with rifles loaded with ball cartridges. The London Times correspondent in British Columbia complains of the American authorities at San Juan, both civil and military. He

tes at San Juan, both civil and military. He says they have been guilty of many petty acts calculated to annoy the British authorities.

France.—The Paris Constitutionnel says: The London Times is correct in considering the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" as a political expression of good understanding and conciliation between England and France, and may congratulate itself on the result. It says further that France is on the result. It says, further, that France is far from intending the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, but will, on the con-

trary, consolidate it.

The Bishop of Orleans has written a violent answer to the recent pamphlet on the Romisl It is reported at Paris that M. Guizot is en-

power of the Pope.

The Danubian Principalities are about contracting a loan of sixty millions of francs, with France, Russia, and Prussia, pledging the landed property of the convents.

The Minister of France at Rome has been

obliged to sell two million francs of the consoli-The Government has abandoned the prose cution of Montalembert for the recent pamphlet on the Pope.

The Paris flour market is heavy, and par

tially lower, but wheat is firm.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse are un favorable, but discounts were very active. rocco. The Spanish army occupies a line three leagues in extent, with three redoubts

and entrenchments. Italy .- Advices from Turin say that the French pamphlet on the Pope and the Congress caused an immense sensation throughout Italy.

Colonel Cadogan, attache of the British legation in Piedmont, has been ordered to proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Fanti, at Bo logna. This is considered a new proof of the nterest taken by the British Government in Central Italy.

China and Japan.—The advices by overland mail from Calcutta are to Nov. 22d, and Hong Kong to Nov. 15th. Nothing was doing at Calcutta. The prices of the leading articles are too high to admit of speculation.

The Chinese Government is preparing for defence against the expeditions of France and England.

The advices from Japan confirm the previous reports that the Embassy for the United States would leave in February, with a large retinue of subordinates. Confidence was increasing between the Japanese and foreigners.

The advices from China indicate that the

pated war. that the Russian Government is negotiating for the purchase of the southern half of the Island of Saghalian, the other half of which it already

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte had called on Europe to settle the Suez question in its political bearing, as guarantying the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The French Minister and four other am-

Cassquie adds: "The pamphlet confines itself to announcing an opinion, while the Congress alone will decide, and ever after that the church will remain full and entire."

Paris, Thursday, P. M.—After official hours,

an official notice was posted on the Bourse, de-nying that the Papal Nuncio intended to visit Paris. tered in Congress as unpatriotic, undignified, and disgraceful, and declares that every at tempt at disunion should be rewarded with the

A telegram from Rome confirms the previous eport that the Pope refuses to be represented an Congress, Cardinal Antonelli having notified ount de Grammont to that effect. Liverpool Markets .- Flour firm. Wheat ad-Coffee steady. Rice quiet.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar

irm. Coffee buoyant.

The Latest. - Liverpool, Thursday. - The ales of cotton to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is slightly firm. Bread-stuffs are steady. Provisions dull. London, Thursday.—Consols are quoted a 951 @ 951 ex div., for account.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Jan. 17 .- The steamer Europa ar ved from Liverpool, with advices to December

1, yesterday morning. The steamer Fulton arrived out on the 30th Lord Macaulay died on the 28th ult., after

rtnight's illness, of disease of the heart. The date of the meeting of the Peace Con ress was still doubtful. It was vaguely reported that Austria, Spain, and Naples, would not send plenpotentiaries to the Paris Congress, unless the Pope is represented, regarding which

there have been some doubts started.

Russia is said to have rejected the gramme for the Congress, as advocated in the recent French pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress." There were rumors of differences in French Cabinet.

The Paris bourse fell one pen cent., but par

tially recovered and closed on the 30th at 69f.

The Queen of Spain was safely delivered of a Princess on the 26th.

The advices from Manchester were unfavor Liverpool Breadstuffs Market .- Flour dull at

23 @ 27s. Wheat firm at 9s. 3d. @ 10s. 1d for red, and 9s. 5d. for white. Corn dull—yellow 31s. @ 32s.

Liverpool Provision Market. — Beef closed steady, holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Pork dull at 81s. for new.

Bacon is quiet. Lard steady.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs closed steady Iron—Pig-iron on the Clyde closed firm. Col fee closed buoyant at an advance. The money market is slightly more stringent Bullion at the Bank has decreased nearly

£200,000.

Spain .- There is nothing new from Morocco Spanish squadron left Algesiras on the Italy .- Vienna letters say that Austrian statesmen begin to perceive the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes to their domin-

ons, and were almost reconciled to the idea of Central Italian organization.

India.—Calcutta advices to 12th of Decemexpedition against China. The report was current that Government had determined to amalgamate the Queen's and the India armies.

Hong Kong, Nov. 15.—The ship Flora Temple has been lost near Cochin China, with 800

nilla, and it is supposed that all the others were drowned. She struck a rock, and foun-A system for the free emigration of the Chinese to the West Indies has been organized by an agent of the British Government, with nese authorities at Canton.

coolies. Thirty of the crew had reached Ma

angshaw, to meet the Governor General on the subject of the American treaty and the present difficulties between China and France

THE VERY LATEST

Paris, Friday .- It is rumored that there has been an active exchange of dispatches between the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna, and Rome. The rumors about the unfavorable dispos tion of the Court of Rome are unfounded. There is every reason to believe that the reunion at Fontainebleau, between the Emperor, Count Walewski, and Prince Metternich, will smooth down the pending difficulties, and hasten the meeting of the Peace Congress.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO .- New Orleans Jan. 14.—The Juarez Government has proposed to organize a regular army, and disband the volunteers and militia, and also to invite volunteers and troops from abroad. The people along the national road have organized a vigil ance committee, who have already captured and hung about one hundred highwaymen, who have been infesting the road, and travel is now

safe to the capital.

The steamship Tennessee has been with drawn from the Vera Cruz trade.

TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE. - New York, Jan. 13 At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Tel-egraph Company at Halifax, on Thursday last, egraph Company at Halifax, on Thursday last, and after a labored attempt, on the part of Messrs. Cogswell, Morton, Moore, and their partisan directors, to sustain the board in its partiality to private speculators, in the matter of the European news, the stockholders disapproved of the conduct of the board by a decided majority, and placed the newsmen in their places. The latter promptly evinced their sense of justice and their appreciation of the general telegraph rules of the country, by ordering the immediate abrogation of the contract between the Company and the news speculators, and also instructing the operators at the Halifax and all other stations, to transmit all messages in the exact order of their delivery, thus re-esin the exact order of their delivery, thus re-establishing the old and just rule upon the Nova Scotia lines of "first come, first served," with which the press and the whole public are or should be perfectly satisfied. The first steam-er's report under the new arrangement came through from Halifax direct last evening, and we presume all future European news reports will come through without unnecessary delay.

TRIAL OF CONSPIRATORS.—The Legislature of Virginia having authorized a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, that the term will be commenced on the firs day of February next. It is understood that tephens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will then be tried. Business not reached at the last regular term is also to

THE INDIANA CONVENTION .- Indianapolis Jan. 13.-The Democratic Convention adopted the Indiana Democracy to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, the delegates from this State be instructed to cast their votes as a unit for Mr. Douglas. The Convention then elected the following delegates to the Charleston Convention: E. M. Huntington, S. B. Buskirk, J B. Foley, and Robert Lowry.
Thamas A. Hendricks was then nominated for Governor by acclamation amid much en

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—The Convention ad-ourned this morning at one o'clock. The ma-ority of the candidates on the State ticket are

inbe
Vienna, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Prince
Metternich to Count Reichberg, says that Count
Walewski declares to the diplomatic corps at
Paris, that while he remains at the head of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" should not be considered the programme of the French
Ministry.

London, Thursday night D.

As series of resolutions were adopted in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; calling on the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular Democratic nominee; in favor of an honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denomination of Cuba; denomination of the Constitution of the Constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; calling on the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular Democratic nominee; in favor of an honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denomination of the Constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; calling on the Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular Democratic nominee; in favor of an honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denomination of the Constitution in the Constitution of the Constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the constitution of the Constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the Constitution; declaring the constitution of the Constitution; nominee; in favor of an honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denouncing the laws recently enacted in Massachusetts in regard to foreign-born citizens; wishing success to Mr. Buchanan's Administration; instructing the delegates to the Charleston Convention to cast their votes as a unit for Mr. Douglas; denounced Ministry.

London, Thursday night, Dec. 29.— The English funds have had a slight relapse, and the Paris bourse had been similarly affected.

The Paris Pays contains an article signed M. de Cassquie, which says that the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" has been littled "The Pope and the Congress" has been littled "The Pope and the Congress" has been littled "The Pope and the Congress" has been liftled "The Pope

rises him to submit to the present state of MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN. things, and proclaims the necessity of main-taining the temporal power of the Pope. M. de Randall, of Wisconsin, was delivered to the Legislature yesterday. The finances of the State are shown to be in a prosperous condition. The slavery question is discussed at con siderable length. Gov. Randall favors no com promise, denounces the disunion sentiments ut

> UNION MEETING AT BANGOR .- Bangor, Me. Jan. 13.—The Union meeting in this city yes-terday was largely attended, the galleries of the hall being crowded with ladies. The Hon J. W. Hathaway presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. George Evans and others, and letters read in unison with the objects of the meeting, from the Hon. Edward Everett. Franklin Pierce, and other distinguished gen-tlemen. Strong Union and conservative resolutions were passed.

Union Meeting at Albany, N. Y.—Alba ny, Jan. 13.—A Union meeting was held at the Capitol grounds, last night, and was attended by over 4,000 persons. Hon. Garrett Y. Lansing presided, and all parties were represented in the list of vice presidents. Mr. Lansing and Hon. Henry J. Raymond addressed the meeting. Horatio Seymour and John V. L. Pruyn also spoke. Resolutions were adopted, expressing devotion to the Union, and condemnng both extremes of North and South.

THE MISSOURI SLAVE INSURRECTION .- The Chicago Press and Tribune asks us what has Our answer is, that the accounts furnished by the Southwest (Warsaw) Democrat, which were telegraphed to our paper, seem to have been mere exaggerations of a Christmas row be tween a gang of drunken negroes and a party of frolicsome white folks. The design of the Warsaw paper was to operate upon the Legislature, and create votes for the infamous freenegro bill.—St. Louis Democrat.

ARREST OF REALF .- Charleston, Jan. 12 .-The Courier has a special dispatch from New Orleans, to the effect that Mr. Realf, John Brown's Secretary of State, left Austin on the 4th, for Washington, in charge of the officer of the Senate dispatched for him.

SALE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.-The prices given in the following report from the Columbus Enquirer of the 5th are lower than any we

have seen recently:
"Messrs. Harrison & Fitts sold five negroes separately at prices ranging from \$1,100 to \$1,250; a man, wife, and five children, for \$4,000; a woman and child for \$1,000, and a boy for \$500. Messrs. Ellis & Livingston sold a field hand, 18 years old, for \$1,150; a woman of 30 and her two children, for \$1,430; a wo-man of 28, cook and washer, for \$1,200; and several other negroes, diseased or of bad char acters, at cheaper prices. A few men, field hands, hired at from \$200 to \$250."

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN MARYLAND,-A memorial to the Legislature of Maryland is in circulation in St. Mary's county, praying the passage of a law to take the census of the free colored population of the State, with the view of hiring out, to the highest bidder at public sale, those able to work, for twelve months, a portion of the proceeds to go to the support of a Central Italian organization,

India.—Calcutta advices to 12th of December had been telegraphed. Sir Hope Grant had arrived at Calcutta, to organize the British expedition against China. The report was ardtown on Tuesday next. The Beacon says, the citizen's of St. Mary's county are generally opposed to the proposed forcible expulsion of the free colored population from the State, or their perpetual enslavement.—Balt. Sun,

Peak express arrived this afternoon with ess of the weather. Several extensive quartz discoveries had been made, large quantities be

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Being aware of the disadvantages to the Inventor of the old system of procuring Patents. I have, for the last three years, adojuted a plan of doing business which every flaventor wit find it to his advantage to consider. 1st. I examine all cases put in my hands free of charge. If I consider them patentable, my charges are \$5 in advance for drawings, and \$30 more in the event of procuring a Patent. Thus, it I fail in the application, the Inventor loses only \$5 instead of \$30.

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